

MYRTSYMOV, A.F.; NEKRASOV, I.A.

Ways of developing old Ural plants. Stal' 16 no.7:631-633
J1 '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii SSSR.
(Ural Mountain region--Metallurgical plants)

PA - 2408

AUTHOR: 1) MYRTSYMOV, A.F.
2) KOROLEV, M.N.

TITLE: 1) The Velocity of the Introduction of Oxygen During the Process of Smelting Stainless Steel when Using Scrap-metal. (Skorost' vvoda kisloroda pri vyplavke nerzhaveyushchey stali s primeneniye otkhodov, Russian)
2) Weight Reduction of the Feed-Heads of Castings. (Snizheniye vesa pribyl'noy chasti slitka, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 2, pp 189 - 191 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957
Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: 1) The paper by G.W.Healy and D.C.Hilty, Journal of Metals, 1956, Nr 3, pp 325 - 327 is discussed. All the information furnished indicates the advantage of high velocities for introducing oxygen. The increase in velocity reduces the time necessary for blowing and reduces the amount of oxygen consumed, as well as the oxidation of chromium and the other metallic components in the trough. Besides, temperature is raised. (7 illustrations)
2) This paper contains a short summary of the information furnished by the British Institute for Scientific Research on Pig-Iron and Steel (BISRA Survey 1956). A substantial reduction of weight is achieved by a highly exothermic mixture consisting of aluminium powder and a refractory filling material. The application of these

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- 1) The Velocity of the Introduction of Oxygen During the Process of Smelting Stainless Steel when Using Scrap-Metal.
- 2) Weight Reduction of the Feed-Heads of Castings.

highly efficient admixtures is economical only if alloyed steel is cast. Therefore a method is being developed at present, according to which the exothermic mixture is applied only to the surface of the insulating material. (2 illustrations)

ASSOCIATION: Not given.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

137-58-6-11665

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Myrtsymov, A.F

TITLE: Fundamental Trends in the Development of Steel Smelting and Problems Involved in the Further Expansion of the Smelting of Steel (Osnovnyye napravleniya v razvitii staleplavil'nogo proizvodstva i zadachi po dal'neyshemu uvelicheniyu vylavki stali)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 3-18

ABSTRACT: There was an average increase to 7.41 t in steel made per m² furnace hearth during the first quarter of 1957 for the ferrous metallurgy of the USSR. The smelting of open-hearth steel per worker rose by almost 18% in two years. The most efficient system of organization of production is work in accordance with a work schedule and an increase in department size. In 1956, ~20% of all the open-hearth steel was smelted in open-hearth furnaces using additional O₂. Introduction into production, with utmost rapidity, of powerful O₂ units capable of producing 12,500 and 30,000 m³/hr will be of enormous importance in reducing the cost of oxygen, as will the employment

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137-58-6-11665

Fundamental Trends in the (cont.)

in addition to oxygen of Ar, a mixture of krypton and xenon, and possibly of N_2 . It is necessary to introduce top pouring at all plants for the teeming of large ingots of killed steels. Deoxidation of standard rimming steels in the ladles reduces Fe-Mn consumption by 15-20% without impairing the quality of the metal. Conversion of all open-hearth furnaces to basic roofs is envisaged for 1957 and 1958. To reduce crop ends in ingot rolling, work is under way on gas and electric heating of shrinkage heads. Also of high importance is proper selection of the parameters for the molds and for the ingot riser design. Losses due to rejects in 1956 in all establishments of the ferrous metals industry amounted to 1.1% of the gross value of output. Conversion of open-hearth furnaces to cold high-heating-value gas has a major effect upon production and simplifies design. The consumption of conventional fuel per ton of open-hearth steel in the ferrous-metals industry as a whole was 193 kg in 1956. Automation of the heat-process control of the furnaces is needed to reduce fuel consumption. A process of smelting converter steel by top-blowing the iron with pure oxygen in a basic converter is coming into wide use. Favorable conditions are being established in converter shops for continuous casting of steel. A decision has been taken to install an experimental 80-100 t rotary unit at Azovstal' to test that process. In 1956 eight installations for the continuous casting of steel were in operation in the

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137-58-6-11665

Fundamental Trends in the (cont.)

USSR. Jobs having to be done toward the further development of steel smelting in the USSR are formulated.

I. B.

1. Metallurgy--USSR 2. Steel--Processing

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MYTSYNOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Basic trends in the development of steel output and problems in further increasing steel smelting. Biml. TSNIIKHM no.18/19:6-15 (MIRA 11:4) '57.

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR.

(Steel--Metallurgy)

14(5,6): 25(1)

FRASE I BOOK EXPLANATION

007/2139

Kommunistichesaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola
Sovetskogo Soyuza i vostochnykh stran v sverkhrazvitiye i stroitel'stvo.
Sovetskaya nauka i tekhnika. Seriya "Metallurgiya" (Progress in
Science and Technology and Advanced Methods Applied in Industry and
Construction). No. 2, Pervaya i vtoraya (First and Second)
Vostochnykh stran. 1978. 157 s. 25,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): G. I. Pogoda-Alexander, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor;
M. (Last page): G. V. Popov, Tech. Sci. E. M. Romanov.

REMARK: This book is intended for the informed reader and should also be of
interest to metallurgists.

COMMENT: This is a collection of lectures, presumably delivered at the
Vysshaya partiynaya shkola (Higher Party School) of the Communist Party,
USSR, describing recent advances in the field of metallurgy. The approach
is basically non-technical, though a number of processes are briefly
described. Specifics are deposits and metallurgical plants are referred to.
Some statistics are given. No personalities are mentioned. There are no
references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. A. E., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Technical Progress in
Furnace-Metallurgy. Signs of Increasing the Productivity of the Blast-
Furnace Process

Claims of actual achievements described in this article include the
highest blast-furnace operation efficiency in the world in 1975, when
the output of pig iron per cubic meter of useful blast furnace
volume has been 11 percent higher than in the United States.
The 1976 Soviet field of open-hearth steel per square meter of
hearth is given as 7 metric tons per 24-hr period, as compared with
5-7 for the United States. Current objectives in Soviet furnace
metallurgy include the following: 1) greater application of open-
pit mining, increased mechanization of mining operations, prepartic-
ling for additional deposits, accelerating concentration operations,
construction of several large ore-beneficiation combines in the
Krivoy Rog Basin, and new construction plants in other areas.

2) greater use of flame sinter in pig-iron production, use of air
blast with constant relatively high moisture content (20-25 g/m³),
increases in blast-furnace capacity and gas pressure, use of oxygen
blast and application of blast-furnace campaigns to periods of 10
years; 3) application of new or improved technologies, such as
the use of oxygen in the blast-furnace, oxygen lancing, oxygen
topping, and continuous casting and use of larger open-hearth (up
to 500-ton capacity) and electric furnaces; and 4) modernization of
rolling equipment, increases in the variety of rolled shapes produced,
variety of the production of periodic shapes, and increases in the
output of sheet metal.

2. B. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Latest Achievements
in Modern Steelmaking

The author presents a survey of the development of steelmaking
methods in Soviet Russia and the USSR. Progress made in the use
of various methods is discussed. Particular attention is given to
production of continuous casting, open-hearth furnaces, and electric
furnaces; heating; application of the oxygen blast in the open-hearth
process; vacuum melting and vacuum; high-temperature refractories;
and direct reduction of iron from ore.

BOYCHENKO, Mikhail Stepanovich; MILLER, Abram Isaakovich; MIKHAYLOV, Oleg Aleksandrovich; MYTSYMOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; NIKOLAYEV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; NIKESIN, Aleksandr Yevgrafovich; OSMAN, Mikhail Yermeyevich; RUTES, Viktor Savel'yevich; GORDON, L.M., red.; BEKKER, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Ferrous metallurgy of capitalist countries] Chernaia metallurgiya kapitalisticheskikh stran. Pt.3. [Steel smelting] Staleplavil'noe proizvodstvo. Boichenko, M.S., and others. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1958. 740 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Steel--Metallurgy)

S/133/61/000/001/001/016
A054/A033

AUTHOR: Myrtsyomov, A.E. Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion)
PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 1, pp. 21 - 24

TEXT: At present 85% of all Soviet steel is produced in open-hearth furnaces. 79% of the new steel melting equipment to be installed under the Seven-Year Plan for 1959 - 1965 will also be based on the open-hearth process. According to the author (a member of the Secreteriat of the UN European Economic Commission) this development is not favorable for the Soviet national economy, because the oxygen converter process is more efficient than the open-hearth method, both technically and economically. As to output it can be said that even the productivity of oxygen converter shops not specially designed for this process but only adapted exceeds that of open-hearth furnaces. The melting cycle in 25 - 50 ton oxygen converters does not take more than 30 min. In spite of undeniable deficiencies, a 25-ton converter produces more steel annually than a 275-ton open-hearth furnace and the 50-ton converter more than the 500-ton open-hearth furnace. It is evident that 100-ton converters will produce considerably more

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S/133/61/000/001/001/016

Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion) A054/A033

V

than the 800 - 900 ton open-hearth furnaces now planned even if they are operated partially with the oxygen method. With regard to labor costs it was found that labor productivity in an "adapted" oxygen converter shop is 1.5 times higher than that of 275-ton open-hearth furnaces (Ref. 1, S.I. Livshits: "The Practice of Melting Converter Steel Using Oxygen, Reports of the All-Union Meetings of Foundrymen", 1960). According to the data of GIPROMEZ (Ref. 2, A.G. Lifshits: "Reports of the All-Union Meetings of Foundrymen", 1960) the per capita production in a converter shop with an annual output of 1,900 thousand tons amounts to 5,528 tons/year, whereas it is not more than 3,900 tons per capita annually for an open-hearth furnace shop with an annual output of 5,100 thousand tons. This shows that the output of the converter shop, with a capacity about 2.7 times lower than that of an up-to-date open-hearth furnace shop is 1.5 times higher. As to raw materials it is found that in converters with a capacity of 80 - 100 tons, 35 - 40% - according to Reference 5 (Long-Term Trends and Problems of the European Metallurgy, EEC, UN, Geneva, 1959) even 50% - of the raw material consists of steel scrap, i.e., nearly as much as in the scrap-ore open-hearth process. In stationary open-hearth furnaces iron, containing not more than 0.3 - 0.4% P, in tilting furnaces iron of 1.7 - 1.8% P-content can be melted. In converters, when introducing crushed or lumpy lime with the blast (Ref. 6, "Application of Crushed

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Lime and Ore in the Steel Melting Industry", Stal', 1960, No. 11, pp. 997 - 1,001) iron, containing as much as 2.0 - 2.2 P can be processed. The advantages of converters with regard to irons containing vanadium and nickel are known. If the tests carried out, adding small particle size iron ores and concentrate in addition to crushed lime to the blast prove successful, it would no longer be necessary to supply the metallurgical industry with lumpy iron ore or agglomerate of low silica content. With regard to the steel varieties being produced in converters it can be said, that not only all grades of carbon and alloyed steels melted in basic open-hearth furnaces, but - after a further improvement of the process - many steel grades produced in electric furnaces like alloyed, tool, ball-bearing, high-manganese steels, etc., can be produced in converters. As to the quality of the metal it is found that the nitrogen content in converter steel depends mainly on the purity of oxygen employed. As according to expert opinions (recommendation of the All-Union Meeting of Foundrymen, 1960) oxygen having a purity of 99.5% should be used, engineering plants should manufacture machinery for producing high-purity oxygen, the more so, as the production costs of this kind of machinery is only 5 - 8% higher than of those producing 95%-purity oxygen (Ref. 8, A.E. Steel, D.E. Cummins, Iron and Steel Engineer, 1957, No. 6, pp. 114 - 124). As to oxygen and hydrogen content, open-hearth and converter steels are equal. When

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dried oxygen is used in the converter, the hydrogen and the trend of the metal to scale can be reduced. The mechanical properties of both steels are about the same. However, owing to its lower nitrogen content, converter steel has better plastic properties than open-hearth steel. By refining the steel in the ladle with the Soviet synthetic slag method (Ref. 10, S.G. Voinov, A.N. Korneyenkov et al., Stal*, 1960, No. 7), steel corresponding to that produced in electro-furnaces can be obtained. As, at the same productivity level, the capacity of converters is about 1/10 of open-hearth furnaces, the converter process is much more adaptable and flexible. The production rate of the converter shop can more easily be adjusted to that of the rolling shop, which, for instance, will undoubtedly be able to work more smoothly when receiving 100 ten castings per hour, than 800 - 900 tons in 8 - 10 h. With regard to useful product, the open-hearth furnace output is 2% higher, but the iron-losses in slag are somewhat smaller in the converter process. When bessemerizing Thomas steel in converters, keeping the slag in the converter for further use, the useful production of converters is higher than that of open-hearth furnaces. The converter process (charging, etc.) can be mechanized and automated to a greater extent than the open-hearth process. In fuel consumption the converter process is more economical because the chemical and the physical heat of the metal is sufficient not only for converting iron but

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Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion) A054/A033

also for melting a considerable amount of scrap, whereas in the open-hearth furnace, even when using oxygen, at least 100 - 120 kg fuel per ton of melted steel is required. The converter process demands more oxygen (about 50 m³/ton steel) than the open-hearth process (30 - 35 m³/ton), but fuel costs for producing the additional amount of oxygen do not exceed 3 - 5 kg/ton steel. The consumption of refractory material is lower in the converter process. With regard to capital investment the calculations differ widely because in the various calculations the converter output is not rated uniformly. According to GIPROMEZ-calculations (Ref. 3, R.V. Bregman, Stal', 1957, No. 3), the specific capital investment for an open-hearth furnace shop amounts to 130 rubles/ton; for converters it is 96 rubles/ton. Including the cost of the auxiliary shops, the figures would be 211 and 191 rubles/ton, respectively (1960 currency). According to GIPROMEZ (Ref. 2) at equal capacities the capital investment for converter shops is 25% lower than for open-hearth furnaces. When accepting this figure as minimum savings and taking 200 rubles/ton of open-hearth steel as a basis, the economy effected by establishing converter shops amounts to 50 million rubles for 1 million tons of new steel melting capacity, i.e., about 1,000 million rubles for the capacity increase for 1959 - 1965. Investing this amount in the construction of new converter shops, the steel melting capacity could have been raised by an additional 6.5 mil-

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Open-Hearth Furnace or Oxygen Converter (For Discussion) A054/A033

lion tons. The comparison of the primary costs of open-hearth and converter steels also show great differences. According to various GIPROMEZ-data (Ref. 2, Ref. 3) the primary costs of converter steel are about 1 - 5% lower than those of open-hearth steel. The costs of converting are 35 rubles/ton (Ref. 1) lower for an "adapted" converter shop than for 275-ton open-hearth furnaces. Making allowance for the lower output of useful product and raw materials used in this process, the cost of converter steel will be 5 rubles/ton higher, thus, the actual saving which can be effected by the converter process will amount to 30 rubles/ton. If the Seven-Year Plan steel melting capacity requirements were covered by converters, a yearly amount of 600 million rubles (the value of 4 million tons of steel) could be saved. There are 12 references, 10 Soviet and 2 Non-Soviet.

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MYRTSYMOV, A.F.

More ~~metal~~ for the creation of a material and technical
foundation of communism. Stal' 22 no.1:1-4 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Metals)

MYRTSYMOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Open-hearth furnace or oxygen converter. Stal' 22 no.3:232-237
M- '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Converters)

MYRTSYMOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Theory of the oxygen-blown converter production of steel.

Stal' 25 no.10:897-906 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

YUROVA, L.N.; KHROMOV, V.V.; MYRTSYMOVA, L.A.; POLYAKOV, A.A.; PETROVA, T.Ye.

Investigation of the performance of a proportional neutron
counter filled with boron trifluoride. Nek.vop.insh.fiz.
no.3:65-73 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Neutrons--Measurement) (Nuclear counters)

L 43070-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/ENP(k)/ENP(h)/ENP(v)/ENP(1) 90

ACC NR: AT6015888

SOURCE CODE: UR/3138/65/000/402/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Myrtyymova, L. A.; Rudik, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optimum distribution of control elements

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki. Doklady, no. 402, 1965. Optimal'noye raspolozheniye regul'yatorov, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: optimization, nuclear reactor control

ABSTRACT: The Pontryagin theory of optimal control is applied to the optimization of the spatial distribution of reactor fuels. In reactor theory one finds two well known problems that are solved by the classical variational calculus, under the assumption that the varying function is not bounded from above. They are the problems of the minimum critical mass and the problem of optimum distribution of control elements. The first of these problems was solved by Kochurov on the assumption that the varying concentration of fuel is bounded from above. The solution of the second problem is carried out in this paper. That is, to find that distribution of control elements of a given construction where the number of control elements for a specified criticality of the system is minimum. The problem solution appears as two-group approximation for the reactor in the form:

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$$\frac{d^2 N}{dz^2} - \frac{1+u}{L_0^2} N = -n$$

$$\frac{d^2 n}{dz^2} - \frac{n}{\tau^2} = -\frac{\kappa}{L_0^2} \frac{1}{2} N.$$

where N and n are the density of the thermal and moderating neutrons respectively, K_0 and L_0^2 are the coefficients of reproduction and squared length of diffusion in the breeding agent (without control elements), τ is the squared length of moderation (assuming τ does not depend on the introduction of the control elements) and $u(z)$ is the varying function ("control"), proportional to the effective number of atoms of the absorber in a unit length (assuming that the control elements absorb only thermal neutrons). The magnitude of $u(z)$ can vary within the limits

$$0 \leq u(z) \leq u_{\max},$$

where u_{\max} uniquely determines the type of regulators. One searches for the minimum of the following integral:

$$M = \int_0^H u(z) dz,$$

where $z=0$ is the center of the reactor and $z=H$ is the half-height of the reactor. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 207 18/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 hg

L 34711-65 ENG(a)/ENG(c)/ENG(j)/ENG(r)/ENG(v)/EWI(1)/FS(v)-3 Pe-5 DD
ACCESSION NR: AP4045934 S/0238/64/010/005/0641/0646

AUTHOR: Mirutenko, V. I. (Mirutenko, V. I.)

TITLE: Distribution of heat and magnitude of thermal effect during the action of a superhigh-frequency electromagnetic field on animals

SOURCE: Fiziologichnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 5, 1964, 641-646

TOPIC TAGS: microwave effect, thermal effect, heat distribution, blood circulation, electromagnetic field, biological action, rat, SHF, superhigh frequency waves

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to determine the effect of blood circulation on heat distribution and magnitude of thermal effect during the action of a superhigh-frequency electromagnetic field (wavelength, 3 cm). Temperature was measured in an irradiated area of tissues of rats, with normal and disturbed blood circulation; the animals were killed by air embolus. The intensity of the superhigh-frequency field was 0.22 w/cm^2 , and the duration of irradiation, 15-20 min. The heat distribution in organs and tissues was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045934

significantly affected by the presence of, or changes in, blood circulation during whole-body irradiation. In tissues with disturbed circulation, the thermal effect due to the superhigh-frequency field was always greater than that in tissues with normal circulation. During local irradiation of individual parts of the body (legs or head) for 15--20 min (field intensity 0.22 w/cm²), the temperature of blood flowing from the irradiated organ increased by 1--1.5C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya biofizy*ky* Instytutu fiziologiyi im. O. O. Bogomol'tsya Akademiyi nauk URSR, Kiev (Laboratory of Biophysics, Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences, URSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, TD

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 008

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L 13086-63

EPF(c)/EWP(j)/BDS/EWT(m) Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3002830

S/0152/63/000/005/0057/0062

AUTHOR: Paushkin, Ya. M.; Lunin, A. F.; Myrtychan, V. R.

64

62

TITLE: The effect of ultraviolet irradiation on the process of isomerization of cyclohexane into methylcyclopentane

SOURCE: IVUZ. Nef't' 1 gaz, no. 5, 1963, 57-62

TOPIC TAGS: ultraviolet irradiation, cyclohexane, methylcyclopentane, aluminum chloride, methylcyclopentane, cyclohexane

ABSTRACT: A detailed study of the effect of ultraviolet irradiation on the process of isomerization of cyclohexane into methylcyclopentane is presented. It was shown that when the isomerization reaction is conducted at a temperature of 80C in a liquid phase in the presence of only aluminum chlorides as a catalyst, the rate of attaining equilibrium is almost five times slower than in the case where ultraviolet irradiation is used simultaneously with the catalyst. Isomerization of cyclohexane under the influence of only ultraviolet irradiation proceeds at a very slow rate; however, the temperature does not affect the rate of isomerization. The isomerization of cyclohexane in the vapor phase using aluminum chloride catalyst was also investigated. The optimum conditions in this case are at a temperature of 150C and raw material infeed of 0.05 hr sup-1 with an aluminum chloride Card 1/2

I 13086-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002830

content in the catalyst of 5% and simultaneous subjection to ultraviolet irradiation. The isomerized product after the above treatment consisted of 60% methylcyclopentane and 40% of the unreacted cyclohexane. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry)

SUBMITTED: 06Dec62

DATE ACQ: 24Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 006

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27.12.20

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S/238/62/008 003/007 008

1015/1215

AUTHOR. Myrutenko, V. I

TITLE The local thermal effect of 3 cm electromagnetic waves on animals

PERIODICAL Fiziologichnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1962, 382-389

TEXT This is study of thermal absorption of electromagnetic waves by the various layers of the skin. Experiments were carried out on 3-3.5 month-old rats weighing 20-220 g. The amount of wave energy absorbed was measured with a wave-guide dosimeter. The thermal effect produced depended on both the magnetic field and the time. The dosimeter/load agreement was estimated by the standing wave coefficient ($1.1 \leq SWC \leq 1.3$). The temperature effect/time ratio increased linearly for irradiation of 1-3 minutes and intensities between 0.1-0.35 w/cm². The distribution of heat in the tissue followed an exponential curve in the ultrahigh frequency region during the first 4 minutes. Energy was absorbed by 3 mm of the superficial layers of the subcutis. The temperature gradient was negative within the range of the investigated field intensities. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya biofizyky Instytutu fiziologii im. O. O. Bohomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR (Laboratory of Biophysics, Institute of Physiology im Bohomolets, AS UkrSSR) Kiev

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1961

Card 1/1

14R241.0.

USSR/General Biology - Cytology.

B-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 155

Author : V.D. Myrza, I. Mariya, Varo, I. Mircha, and Varo.

Inst :

Title : On the Problem of the Formation of Embryonic Cells from the Yolk in Birds.

Orig Pub : Nauka v Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respublike, 1953, 2, 57-86.

Abst : The formation of cells from noncellular material of bird's eggs (24 chicken, turkey, and other bird eggs; fixed preparations) was studied. The authors assert that they have succeeded in observing the stages of the transformation of the large globules of the yolk white into cells. The conclusions drawn from the work fully concur with the theoretical premises, results, and conclusions of analogous investigations conducted by O.B. Lepishinskaya.

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: SCV-28-58-4-29/35
Myrzak, Yu. P., and Danil'chenko, I. I., Engineers

TITLE: The Application of Standards to Structural and Machine-
Construction Steel (K primeneniyu standartov na konstrukt-
sionnyu i mashinostroitel'nyu stal')

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 84 - 85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Steel production adapted to the new GOST standards 380-57,
1050-57 and 4543-57 must be stepped-up. These standards
provide for raised requirements in the quality of steel,
and are directed to the improvement of mechanical proper-
ties and homogeneity of steel, by a reduced limit inter-
val of basic components and reduced impurity content in
the chemical composition. Yield limits were also included
into the standards as a characteristic for determining
steel strength. Experimental casts from the Taganrog Me-
tallurgical Plant, the Stalingrad "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" Plant
and the Zhdanov Plant imeni Il'ich were subjected to in-
vestigation and revealed that the intervals of carbon con-

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SCV-28-58-4-29/35

The Application of Standards to Structural and Machine-Construction Steel

tent were reduced and that sulfur and phosphorus content complied with requirements set up by GOST 380-57 i.e. not over 0.05% of sulfur and not over 0.045% of phosphorus. There are 8 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Taganrogskiy zavod "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" (The Taganrog "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" Plant)

1. Steel--Production 2. Steel--Quality control 3. Steel
--Standards

Card 2/2

SOV/28-58-6-24/34

AUTHORS: Myrzak, Yu.P., Danil'chenko, I.I., Engineers

TITLE: On the Technical Specifications for Steel Tubes
(O tekhnicheskikh usloviyakh na stal'nyye truby)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 79-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In boiler manufacturing, hot-rolled tubes which are connected by electric arc or contact butt welding are used. The non-coincidence of the outer diameters of the two tubes must not exceed 3 mm or 10% of the thickness of the tube, the difference of the two inner diameters 2 mm. The tolerances in the outer diameter and the thickness of the wall do not satisfy all requirements for connecting the tubes. In the State Standard GOST 8732-58, the deviations are not kept in narrow

Card 1/2

S/028/61/000/003/002/005
B129/B201

AUTHORS: Rokhman, D. Ye., Federov, V. I., Myrzak, Yu. P.

TITLE: Bent tubes

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, no. 3, 1961, 30-33

TEXT: Tubeworks are currently supplying straight tubes only, and consumers are required to bend them themselves. The bending operation is done according to factory plans and norms, or, at best, according to specifications. This means that there is no exchangeability among bent tubes. One must consider, moreover, that not all consumer plants are equipped in a way as to ensure technically perfect bending results. A large metal waste is tolerated as a result of the primitive method, and high costs are therefore involved in the process. The erection of tube-bending plants in the tubeworks eliminates all these drawbacks and results in a considerable saving of metal and equipments in the manufacturing of elbows for short tubes which, according to current norms, cannot be supplied due to losses in the length. The work of a centralized enterprise without a unification of delivery conditions is of course impossible even in leading

Card 1/2

Bent tubes

S/028/61/000/003/002/005
B129/B201

industrial branches. The Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Pipes) has therefore worked out a project for the standardization of bent tubes. Exchange-ability will be ensured, and the working efficiency of the centralized tube-bending plants will be increased by standardizing the dimensions of the tubes for bending, the curvature radius, admissible tolerances of the curvature dimensions, the material of the bent tubes, and, finally, the conditions of hydraulic tests. This standardization will be the basis for that of the tube-bending equipments. Bending of tubes on presses requires a high precision in production, sharp bends, but it yields only bent parts, without straight parts, which renders the welding operations and the removal of seams more difficult. Tube bending on special machines is less difficult and permits applying several bends on one tube, with straight parts between the bends, and raises the dependability of the work, while considerably reducing the welding work. It is recommended that tubes be assorted according to tube diameters and wall thicknesses, and admissible tolerances as well. There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/2

ROKHMAN, D.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROV, V.I., inzh.; ~~MYEZAK, Yu.P., inzh.~~

Making more precise the dimensions of pipe sections at the
point of bending. Khim.mash. no.4:33-35 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Pipe bending)

MYRZALIYEV, S.

Fruit culture in the Chu Valley. Izv. Bot. sada AN Kir. SSR
no.1:33-37 '64. (MIRA 16:6)

MYRZINA, V. I.

USSR/Medicine - Psoriasis

Jul/Aug 52

"Review of the Article Data on the Virus Etiology of Psoriasis, by A. M. Krichevskiy, P. V. Mikhailova, V. I. Myrzina, S. M. Patina, A. I. Pokhil, A. S. Nalbat," (Prof B. S. Yablenik, Frunze, reviewer)

Vest Vener i Derm, No 4, pp 30, 31

Describes an exptl infection of animals with psoriasis serum. Lab findings confirmed the author's assumption that a disorder in the lipide metabolism is a diathesis factor leading to the appearance of a complex of symptoms in a rabbit closely resembling

263764

psoriasis of man. On the basis of exptl work and clinical observations, the author assumes that a filterable virus is the causal agent of psoriasis.

263764

BEREZKIN, V.G.; MYSAK, A.Ye.; POLAK, L.S.

Determination of oxygen by means of a flame-ionization detector.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.10:1871-1873 O '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

BEREZKIN, V.G.; MYSAK, A.YE.; POLAK, L.S.

Radiolysis of n-hexane within the range of low integral doses
($3 \cdot 10^{18}$ - $1 \cdot 10^{20}$ eV/ml). Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1397-1399 D
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.V.Topchiyevym.
(Hexane) (Radiation)

BEREZKIN, V.G.; MYSAK, A. Ye.; POLYAK, L.S.

Gas-chromatographic determination of water traces in hydrocarbons. Neftekhimiia 4 no.1:156-159 Ja-F'64 (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR imeni A.V. Topchiyeva.

BEREZKIN, V.G.; MYSAK, A Ye.; POLAK, L.S.

Use of sodium-aluminum hydrides for determining water traces.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no. 2:67-70 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

BEREZKIN, V.G.; MYSAK, A.Ye.; POLAK, L.S.

Gas chromatographic analysis of mixtures of organic compounds
with a collective determination of alcohols. Zav. lab. 31 no.3:
282-284. '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

DIAS, Rostislav, inz.; MYSAK, Frantisek, inz.

Solgen type mechanical mist sprayers, a product of Czechoslovak research on plant protection mechanization. Zemedel tech 9 no.2:123-146 Ap '63.

1. Ustredni vyzkumny ustav rostlinne vyroby, Praha - Rusyne.

MYSAK, G.Ya.; GRABENKO, A.I.

The OSS orchard sprayer. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no. 7:37-38 J1 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po mashinam
dlya khimicheskoy zashchity rasteniy.

PROKOPENKO, S.F.; YEFREMOVA, N.I.; NASONOVSKAYA, Z.S.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.G.;
MYSAK, G.Ya., inzh.; DOBROSINET, Ye.I., inzh.

Spraying orchards with a small expenditure of liquids. Zashch.
rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.2:35 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Prokopenko,
Yefremova, Nasonovskaya). 2. Glavnyy, agronom sovkhoza imeni
Lenina Moskovskoy obl. (for Kuznetsova). 3. Gosudarstvennoye
seriyno-konstruktorskoye byuro L'vovskogo soveta narodnogo
khozyaystva (for Mysak, Dobrosinets).
(Spraying and dusting in agriculture)

Mysak, J.

Mysak, J. Economic effectiveness of investments in the building industry. p. 78.

Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1957.

POZEMNI STAVBY

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

MYSAK, J.

The economic efficiency of investments in the building trade. Pt. 2. p. 307.

(Pozemni Stavby. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

MYSAK, T.I. (Taganrog)

New way of working in a plant railroad department. Zhel. dor.
transp. 43 no. 1:78 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nachal'nik zheleznodorozhnogo tsekha zavoda "Krasnyy kotel'shchik ."
(Railroads, Industrial)

MYSAKOVA, Bohumila, inz.

Fast determining of noxious microbes reducing 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride. Prum potravin 14 no.4:213-215 Ap '63.

1. Laktos, n.p., Praha.

MYSAKOWSKA, H.

**Treatment of tuberculosis in a city hospital in Lublin. Gruslica,
Warsawa 17 no.3-4:432-435 J1-D '49. (CLML 19:3)**

**1. Of the Department of Tuberculosis of St. John Municipal Hospital
in Lublin (Head -- Helena Mysakowska)**

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena

Cytologic investigations on pleural smears obtained in pleuroscopy.
Ann. Univ. Lublin; sec. D 9:297-340 1954.

1. Z Kliniki Ftyzjatrycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie.
Kierownik: doc. dr. Helena Mysakowska.

(PLEURA,
smears in pulm. tuberc.)
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, pathology,
pleural smears)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; GORSKA, Stefania

Percentage of conservative and surgical treatment of tuberculosis in the Tuberculosis hospital of the Medical academy in Lublin in 1944-1954. Gruzlica 24 no.2:113-118 Feb 56.

1. Z Kliniki Ftyszjatrycznej A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc. dr. H. Mysakowska, Lublin, ul. Dr. Biernackiego 5, Klinika Ftyszatr. A.M.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther. statist. in Poland.

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena (Lublin, ul. Narutowicza 70/72)

Growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* & tuberculi bacilli in media with pleural smears. Gruzlica 26 no.3:193-203 Mar 58.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy Pluc Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc. dr H. mysakowska.

(**TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY**, pathol.

pleural smears in culture media for *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus* & *M. tuberc.*, growth rates before & after ther. (Pol))

(**MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES**, culture

aureus in media with pleural smears isolated from tuberc. patients, growth rates before & after ther. (Pol))

(**MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS**, culture.

media with pleural smears isolated from tuberc. patients, growth rates before & after ther. (Pol))

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena: ZALUSKA, Stanislaw; GRODZKI, Stanislaw; KUCHARSKI,
Hyszard, PIETRON, Eugeniusz

Clinical forms of pulmonary tuberculosis in women and men from
rural and urban environments. Gruzlica 27 no.11:1153-1163 N '59.

1. Z Kliniki Gruzlicy Pluc A.M. w Lublinie. Kierownik: doc.dr.
H. Mysakowska.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY epidemiol.)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PRZEMYSKA, Barbara; WOJDYLO, Julia

2019 operations of pleural endoscopy and of cauterization of pleural adhesions by the method of Jacobaeus. Ann. univ. Lublin sec. D 15: 271-289 '60.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Ftyzjatrycznej Wydziału Lekarskiego Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr med. Helena Mysakowska.
(PNEUMOLYSIS)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; SIKORA-ROZYNSKA, Maria; PIETRON, Eugeniusz

ACTH and corticosteroids in the treatment of tuberculosis. Ann.
univ. Lublin sec. D 15.369-380 '60

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Ftyzjatrycznej Wydziału Lekarskiego Akademii
Medycznej w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr med. Helena Mysakowska.
(CORTICOTROPIN ther) (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES ther)
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; SIKORA-ROZYNSKA, Maria; GRODZKI, Stanislaw

Results of early cycloserine therapy of 50 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. *Polaki tygod. lek.* 17 no.24:948-951 11.10.62.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Petyzjatrycznej Wydzialu Lekarskiego AM w
Lublinie; kierownik: doc. dr H. Mysakowska.
(CYCLOSERINE ther) (TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther)

PARNAS, Jozef; MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; ROZYNSKA, Maria; KAWA, Kazimiera

A case of human pulmonary tuberculosis with the presence of bovine bacilli. Gruzlica 30 no.10:959-964 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Antropozoonoz Instytutu Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi w Lublinie Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Parnas i z Kliniki Ftizjatrycznej AM w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr med. H. Mysakowska.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS)

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; SIKORA-ROZYNSKA, Maria; SZAREWICZ, Wieslawa

A brief outline of tuberculosis control in the Lublin Region
and a plan for its eradication. Gruzlica 31 no.6:526-532
Je'63.

1. Klinika Ftizjetryczna AM, Lublin.

*

MYSAKOWSKA, H.; KIEPACKI, M.; SMAGA, N.; GORSKA, S.; CYGAN, E.; SZAREWICZ, W.
SIKORA-HOZYNSKA, J.; JARZYNA, J. (Lublin)

Cases of delay and neglect in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis among the rural population. Gruzlica 31 no.6:674-676
Je '63.

*

HORNUNG, Stanislaw; POLONCZYK, Mieczyslaw; DELOFF, Leonard; DERUBSKA, Barbara; GARNUSZEWSKI, Zbigniew; JAROSZEWICZ, Wiwa; JAWORSKI, Jan; MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PARYSKI, Edwin; PECAK, Wladyslaw; PREGOWSKI, Wladyslaw; SGSNOWSKI, Wacław; WESTFAL, Irena; ZIERSKI, Marian

Primary resistance to basic antitubercular drugs in pulmonary tuberculosis patients observed in Poland during the period of 1961-1962. Gruzlica 32 no.8:629-636 Ag '64.

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; GRODZKI, Stanislaw; PRZEMYSKA, Barbara;
SZAREWICZ, Wieslawa; SPEDNICKA, Danuta

Comparison of efficiency of large and small doses of isoniasid
in combined treatment in pulmonary tuberculosis. Pol. tyg. lek.
20 no.16:562-564 19 Ap '65.

1. Z Katedry Ftyzjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med.
Helena Mysakowska).

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz; SIKORA-ROZYNSKA, Maria;
SMAGA, Marta; LITWIN, Barbara; RYBICKA-STRYJECKA, Zofia

Results of antibacterial treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis
in patients with primary resistance to drugs. Pol. tyg. lek.
20 no.19:686-688 10 My '65.

1. Z Katedry Ftyzjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr.
H. Mysakowska).

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; KLEPAK, Mirosław; GRUZI, Stanisław;
KRYSTOSIK, Wanda

Comparison of 2 groups of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in the Lublin rural area with delayed and neglected treatment. (Based on the material of the tuberculosis Clinic of Academy of Medicine in Lublin in 1959-1961 and 1962-1963). Gruzica 33 no.7:593-595 J1 '65.

1. Z Katedry Ftizjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik doc. dr. H. Mysakowska).

MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz; SREDNICKA, Danuta; GRODZKI, Stanislaw;
CYGAN, Edward; ROZYNSKA, Maria; SMAJKIEWICZ, Ludwik

Results of examinations of students 18 months after the conclusion
of chemoprophylaxis. Gruzlica 33 no.7:601-604 J1 '65.

1. Z Katedry Ftizjatrii AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr.
H. Mysakowska) i z Akademickiej Poradni Przeciwgruzliczej w
Lublinie (Kierownik: lek. E. Pietron).

KOZAK, Jan; MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz

The control of tuberculosis among the academic youth in Lublin.
Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D 1977-87 ' 64

1. Zespół Leczniczo-Profilaktyczny dla studentów, Wydział Zdrowia i Opieki Społecznej PMRN w Lublinie (Kierownik: dr. med. Jan Kozak) i Katedra i Klinika Ftizjatryczna, Wydział Lekarski AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. Helena Mysakowska).

KOZAK, Jan; MYSAKOWSKA, Helena; PIETRON, Eugeniusz

Students health service in Poland with special consideration
of the Lublin District. Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D. 19:497-507
' 64.

1. Zespół Leczniczo-Profilaktyczny dla Studentów, Wydział
Zdrowia i Opieki Społecznej PMRN w Lublinie (Kierownik: dr.
med. Jan Kozak) i Katedra i Klinika Ginekologicznej Wydział
Lekarski AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. Helena
Mysakowska).

MEYVEDEVA, G.A.: MYSEL', V.N.: SHVETZMAN', YA. L.

Protoplasm

Use of intense momentary exposures in studying the dynamics of radio-biological effect. Zhur. ob. biol. 13 no. 3, 1962.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1962, UNCLAS SIFIDE

~~MYSENKOV, A.~~; MEL'NIKOV, F.; VDOVIN, V.; KASHCHEYEV, V., pensioner;
PASKHIN, B.

In factory lunchrooms of Saratov. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.11:39-41
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Chleny komissii obshchestvennogo kontrolya komiteta profsoyuza
zavoda imeni S.M. Kirova (for Mysenkov). 2.Redaktor mnogotirazhnoy
gazety "Znamya truda podshipnikovogo zavoda, Saratov (for Mel'nikov).
3.Instruktor Saratovskogo oblsoprofa (for Vdovin). 4.Korrespondent
zhurnala "Sovetskiye profsoyuzy" (for Paskhin).
(Saratov--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

6-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AR6016488

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0103/0104

AUTHOR: Arsayev, M. I.; Matveyev, V. V.; Mysev, I. P.; Rudakova, G. M.;
Samoylov, P. S.; Sulimova, N. Ye.; Uskov, V. S. 21

ORG: none

TITLE: Development of scintillation and ionization methods in radiometry and dosimetry 12

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 12.32.899

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta pribo-rostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 5-13

TOPIC TAGS: x ray radiation, low energy beta ray, scintillation counter, radiation flux, soft bremsstrahlung, hard bremsstrahlung, bremsstrahlung

ABSTRACT: The major objectives of modern radiometry and dosimetry are discussed. These include the quantitative and qualitative analysis of radiation fluxes, the measurement of one type of radiation against the background of the others, the dosimetry of the soft and of the hard bremsstrahlung of accelerators

Card 1/2

UDC: 389.539.16

L 45126-66

ACC NR: AR6016488

and of impulse radiation fluxes, and the radiometry of low-energy beta rays in liquids and in gases. It is noted that one of the main trends in the development of radiometry and dosimetry is that of methods of scintillation measurement, on the basis of which a whole series of instruments for industrial use has been produced. Nevertheless, the use of ionization methods is more rational for certain dosimetric and radiometric tasks. The article presents a brief review of some modern instruments and equipment used to solve practical problems in radiometry and dosimetry. [Translation of abstract] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06, 18, 20/

Card 2/2

L 35352-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) RO

ACC NR: AR6017800

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A058/A058

AUTHOR: Korotin, B. A.; Mysev, I. P.; Ryabova, Ye. A.

TITLE: Simplified procedure for calculating the counting rate of detectors and determination of optimal dimensions of measuring volumes in the radiometry of beta-active gases

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A498

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr. vyp. 1, 1964, 44-53

TOPIC TAGS: radiometry, scintillation counter, pulse counting, Beta detector, gas discharge counter

ABSTRACT: One of the most reliable and simplest methods of measuring the concentration of β -active gases is considered - the method of direct registration of the activity of the gas (contained in a limited volume) with the aid of gas-discharge or scintillation counters. It is noted that the analytic expressions that relate the counting rate of the detector with the concentration of the β -active gas are complicated and cumbersome when rigorous account is taken of the geometry of the measurement and absorption of the β radiation by the medium, so that their practical use is very limited. Since a calculation accuracy of $\sim 15 - 20\%$ is perfectly adequate for many problems, it is possible to simplify the formulas and make them more universal for the determination of the sensitivity for different geometries of the measuring gas volumes. The method of obtaining simpler qualitative relations consisted in the following:

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ACC NR: AR6017800

the counting rate N_0 of a point-like detector is calculated without account of β -particle absorption. From an analysis of the data obtained for non-point and point-like detectors, the correction for the deviation from a point is calculated and is found to be close to unity. Similarly, the correction for absorption is determined from a comparison of the expression for N_0 with the expression in which account is taken of the β -particle absorption (for a point-like detector). M. L. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 09

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011497

S/0051/64/016/001/0143/0147

AUTHOR: Smirnov, A.S.; Mysev, I.P.

TITLE: Approximate expression for the coefficient of light scattering by dielectric non-absorbing spheres

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.1, 1964, 143-147

TOPIC TAGS: light scattering coefficient, light scattering, scattering by spheres, dielectric particle, dielectric sphere

ABSTRACT: An approximate expression is derived for the coefficient K of scattering by non-absorbing spherical dielectric particles. K is defined as the ratio of the scattered light flux to the incident flux on the geometric cross section of the particle. The derivation is based on the similarity of the curves characterizing the variation of K with the parameter ρ (the additional phase difference acquired by the ray passing through the center of the particle as compared with the ray propagating in vacuum) for different values of the index of refraction n as reported in the literature. The final linear equation is of the form

$$K_n(\rho) = -A_n + B_n K_1(\rho),$$

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ACC.NR: AP4011497

where K_m and B_m are coefficients the dependence of which on m in the range from 1 to 2 is given by formulas and curves. The probable errors involved in using the formula are evaluated. In most cases the errors are not significant. Moreover, the deduced formula is easy to use, whereas precise formulas can be used in practice only with the aid of computers. Orig.art.has: 10 formulas, 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Mar63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

2/2

Card

34785-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AR6017214

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A059/A059

AUTHORS: Baldin, S. A.; Mysev, I. P.

TITLE: An optimal geometry of measurement of small gamma activities by means of a scintillation counter ¹⁹

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A511

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 2, 1965, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: sodium compound, iodide, scintillation detector, gamma detector, activated crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors present calculations of optimal relations between the diameters of the "well" and the crystal for different dimensions of NaI(Tl) crystals at certain values of the γ -quantum energy. The formulas obtained during the course of the investigation can be used also for other types of scintillating materials. To simplify the calculations, they were carried out for the case when the radioactive solution is in the form of a sphere of radius r and is surrounded by a spherical shell made up of a scintillator of radius R . For low energies (up to 100 keV) the optimal ratio r/R is close to unity; for energies larger than 1 MeV the optimum r/R approached 0.76. N. Zevina [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 18,20 /

Card 1/1 ✓

ENT(m) IJP(c)

AR0017637

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/66/000/001/0165/0.35

Author: Baldin, S. A.; Mysev, I. P.

TITLE: Optimum geometry for using a scintillation counter to measure low γ -activity

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrol. i izmerit. tekhn., Abs. 1.32.1255

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i in-ta priborostr., vyp. 2, 1965, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: Calculations are given for the optimum ratios between the diameter of the "well" and crystal for thallium-activated sodium iodide crystals of various sizes used in detecting γ -quanta of various energies. The formulas derived during the study may also be used for other types of scintillation materials. For purposes of simplification, the calculations were done for the case where the radioactive solution has the form of a sphere of radius r and is surrounded by a spherical shell made from the scintillator with a radius R . For low energies (below 100 Kev), the optimum ratio r/R is close to unity; the optimum approaches 0.76 for energies greater than 1 Mev. 2 illustrations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 18

Card 1/1 nst

UDC: 389:539.1.074.3:539.166

KAPUSTIN, Ye.; MYSEV, N.

Practice in comparing the degree of work complicity using the analytical method with expert evaluation in the Kuybyshev Economic Council.
Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4 no.1:23-27 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Kuybyshev Province--Job analysis)

MYSEV, N.; OBOLENSKAYA, G.

Evaluating work complexity in industry. Sots.trud 8 no.3:67-72
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Analysis)

MYSNV, H.S.

Success of foreman Alekseev. Neft.khoz.25 no.10:8-10 0 '47.
(Oil well drilling) (MLRA 9:6)

MYSEV, N. S.

PA 25/49T96

USSR/Petroleum Industry
Training

Jun 48

"Tasks in Training Workers to Raise the Quality
of Work in 1948," N. S. Mysev, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Neft Khoz" No 6

Discusses training under various categories:
studies, apprenticeship and improving qualifi-
cations, technical literature for students,
examinations for specialists, and on-the-job
training after graduation from technical schools.

FDB

25/49T96

L 5182-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AT6000094

SOURCE CODE: UR/2619/64/000/035/0138/1

AUTHOR: Mysh, A. G.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth im. O.Yu. Shmidt, AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Change in the AUZ design

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli. Trudy, no. 35, 1964, 138-140

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, seismography, seismologic station, seismologic instrument

ABSTRACT: The AUZ-1 and AU-1M automatic recording seismographs, currently used in the Soviet seismic network, employ the photorelay principle and have proved to be too unstable for seismic station work. The Laboratory Instrument Observation Section of the IFZ has built and laboratory-tested variations of a photorelay without electronic amplifiers for the one-step AUZ-1 and the two-step AUZ-1M automatic recording seismographs. This equipment is currently being tested at network stations (schematics for optics of AUZ-1 and photorelay are shown). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: RS / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1

07010473

Y.H. A.L.

A change in the circuit for automatically ...
Study Inst. fiz. Zem. no.35:134-140 1944.

MYSH, D.V., dots. (Novosibirsk)

Case of giant nonparasitic cyst of the liver. Klin.med. 38
no.11:114-117 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (sav. - dotsent M.D.
Popomarev) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -
prof. G.B. Zaleskiy).
(LIVER—TUMORS) (CYSTS)

MYSH, D.V., dotsent [deceased]

Recovery of a patient after prolapse of the anus and the uterus.
Khirurgiia 38 no.12:105-106 D '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent
M.D. Ponomarev) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

11900

S/137/62/000/005/131/150
A160/A101

12000
AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, M. M., Fedorenko, L. I., Myshak, N. V., Galkin, V. A.

TITLE: The welding of the stainless 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel with a tungsten electrode in a nitrogen atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 16, abstract 5E/2 ("Tr. Sredneaz. politekhn. in-ta", 1961, no. 15, 102 - 106)

TEXT: A process of welding stainless steels in N_2 atmosphere was worked out, securing not only high mechanical properties of joints, but also eliminating intercrystalline corrosion. All test pieces were butt-welded with the help of a HHAM AP+3B (NIAM AR+3B) torch. The experiments yielded the following results: 1) the main difficulties during the arc-welding in N_2 with a W-electrode, such as the bubbling of the bath, seam porosity and the high consumption of electrodes, are not caused by the disintegration of unstable W-nitrides, but by the presence of O_2 in the arc burning zone. 2) The arc-welding in N_2 with a W-electrode takes a normal course and secures a high-quality seam in case N_2 does not contain more than 0.2% O_2 . 3) A waste of C is noted during the arc-welding in

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The welding of...

S/137/62/000/005/13:/150
Al60/Al01

N₂ with a W-electrode. This is a decisive factor for decreasing the tendency of the seam to intercrystalline corrosion. 4) The arc-welding in N₂ increases the efficiency of the process by 30% and decreases labor costs 15 times - in comparison to argon arc-welding. The arc-welding in N₂ does not deteriorate the qualities of the products.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KAPSEVICH, A.S.; MYSHAKIN, V.K.

Device for checking sliding calipers. Izm. tekhn. no. 1:11-12
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

(Calipers--Testing)

SHASHKOV, A., mayor; MYSHAKOV, V., podpolkovnik; SHIBINEVICH, Yu., mayor;
KUPAERMAN, Z., podpolkovnik; TARANENKO, P., podpolkovnik.

Methodical training of officer cadets; discussion of an article by
Major V. Lutskov, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, in "Voennyi
vestnik," no. 9, 1955. Voen.vest. 36 no.2:32-39 F '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Russia--Army--Officers)
(Military education)
(Lutskov, V.)

MYSHAKOVA, N.Ya.

Work of the shop health center in lowering disease incidence in
the ethyl benzene shop of a nitrogen mineral fertilizer plant.
Fel'd. 1 akush. 26 no.3:32-34 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(FERTILIZER INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

THE ARCHA, T.G. (Odeon)

Analysis of the problem. at. v shkole no.5.92.93 8-0 1/1.

(The problem. exercises, etc.)

PERSHIN, Pavel Sergeevich; MYSHALOV, S.M., inzhener, retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technology of precision casting; from the experience of the Ural Machine Factory] Tekhnologiya tehnogo lit'ia; iz opyta uralmash-zaveda. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 135 p. (Precision casting) (MLRA 9:6)

MYSH, G.D. (Belovo, Kemerovskoy obl., ul. R. Iyuksemburg, d. 22a, kv. 12); MATONIN, G.M.

A case of aleukemic lymphadenosis with a focus of tumorous hemopoiesis in the breast, treated clinically. Nov. khir. arkh. 5:127-128 S-0 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye pervoy Belovskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy, Kemerovskoy oblasti.

(LYMPHATICS--DISEASES)

MYSH, G.D. (Novosibirsk, ul. Sennaya, d. 36, kv. 35)

Experimental pericardiocabdominostomy. Grud. khir. 1 no. 4: 32-35
Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L. Bregadze)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. G.D. Zalesskiy).

(~~ABDOMEN~~-SURGERY)
(~~PERICARDIUM~~-SURGERY)

MYSH, G.D.

Pericardioabdominostomy from a pathological viewpoint; experimental study. Khirurgiia 35 no.10:42-46 O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L. Bregadze)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PERICARDIUM surgery)
(ABDOMEN surgery)

MYSH, G. D., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Operation of the abdominalization of the heart in experimentation." Novosibirsk, 1960. 15 pp; (Novosibirsk State Medical Inst); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 157)

MYSH, G.D. (Novosibirsk, ul. Sennaya, d. 36, kv. 35); POTOCHIN, D.D.

Disseminated necrosis of the pancreas with final recovery of the patient. Klin.khir. no.8:71-72 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra gosspital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L.Bregadze)
Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS--NECROSIS)

MYSH, G.D. (Novosibirsk, ul. Sennaya, d.36, kv.35); BOCHAROV, A.F.

Course of experimental myocardial infarct following cardiac
revascularization operations. Grud.khir. 4 no.6:10-13 N-D'62
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.L.
Bregadze) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEART—INFARCTION)
(CORONARY VESSELS—SURGERY)

KAMENSKAYA, V.V.; BORODIN, Yu.I.; MYSH, G.D.; KULIKOVA, L.A.; VOROB'YEV, V.N.

Methodology of determining the transport function of the blood
vessels and lymphatic system under experimental conditions.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.1:120-122 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra fiziki (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego
V.V. Kamenskaya) normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. K.V. Romodanov-
skiy), fiziologii (zav. - dotsent Ya.D. Finkinshteyn), gospital'-
noy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent B.A. Vitsin) Novosibirskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyim chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.
Ternovskim.

MYSH, G.D.; NEPONNYASHCHIKH, I.M.

Experimental myocardial infarct associated with some cardiac
revascularization operations in the light of histochemistry.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no. 10:32-36 0 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra gospi'tal'noy kharurgii (zav. - dotsent B.A. Vitsyn)
i kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - dotsent Ya.D. Finkin-
shteyn) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo Instituta. Submitted July
23, 1964.

Mysh, I A

Distr: 4E13/1E3d

Catalytic hydrogenation of *N*-aryl substituted pyridine salts. N. B. Grigor'eva, A. R. Izomova, and I. A. Mysh (State Inst. of Chemistry, Leningrad). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* (1957). *N*-Arylpyridinium chlorides were prepared according to Zincke (Ann. 333, 829 (1904)) without isolation by heating pyridine 2,4-dinitrochlorophenylate with amines in EtOH followed by decn. of EtOH and heating the residue with H₂O until the dye was completely decomd.; dinitroaniline and amine were filtered off and the filtrate, after washing with Et₂O and treatment with C, was evapd. to yield the desired arylpyridinium chloride. Hydrogenation of pyridine chlorophenylate in MeOH over PtO₂ gave *N*-phenylpiperidine HCl salt, m. 202°; picrate, m. 129-30°. Similarly were obtained: *N*-*p*-tolylpiperidine HCl salt, m. 200-1° (picrate, m. 171°); *N*-*p*-anisylpiperidine HCl salt, m. 188-7° (picrate, m. 170-7°); *N*-*p*-carboxyphenylpiperidine HCl salt, m. 173-4° (picrate, m. 148°); *N*-*p*-aminophenylpiperidine HCl salt, m. 189-200° (picrate, m. 152°); *N*-*p*-aminobiphenylpiperidine, a yellowish powder, whose HCl salt could not be purified. Hydrogenation of the HCl

salt of $p-(p-H_2NC_6H_4)CH_2N(CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2NH-C_6H_4)(C_6H_4NH_2)-p$ gave silvery plates of $C_{24}H_{28}N_4Cl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, which did not melt; this with NaOH gave *N*-*p*-aminobiphenylpiperidine, m. 112°. G. M. Kozlovskii

MYSHAK, F., polkovnik; KOROTKEVICH, Ye., podpolkovnik

Engineering work on wooded and swampy terrain. Voen. vest. 43
no.9:30-32 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Military engineering)